

**Amendments to the Specification:**

Please replace paragraph 21 with the following amended paragraph:

[0021] The term “alkyl,” by itself or as part of another substituent, means, unless otherwise stated, a straight or branched chain saturated hydrocarbon radical, having the number of carbon atoms designated (*i.e.* C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>10</sub> means one to ten carbons). Examples of saturated hydrocarbon radicals include groups such as methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, isopropyl, n-butyl, t-butyl, isobutyl, sec-butyl, ~~cyclohexyl, (cyclohexyl)methyl, cyclopropylmethyl,~~ homologs and isomers of, for example, n-pentyl, n-hexyl, n-heptyl, n-octyl, and the like.

Please replace the paragraph that was previously inserted after paragraph 21 with the following amended paragraph:

The terms “alkenyl” and “alkynyl” refer to unsaturated straight or branched hydrocarbon groups having one or more double bonds or triple bonds, respectively. Examples of suitable unsaturated hydrocarbon groups include vinyl, 2-propenyl, crotyl, 2-isopentenyl, 2-(butadienyl), 2,4-pentadienyl, 3-(1,4-pentadienyl), ethynyl, 1- and 3-propynyl, 3-butylnyl, and the higher homologs and isomers. ~~The term “cycloalkyl” refers to a cyclic hydrocarbon radical, having the number of carbon atoms designated (*i.e.* C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>10</sub> means one to ten carbons).~~ Examples of suitable cycloalkyls include cyclohexyl, (cyclohexyl)methyl, cyclopropylmethyl and the like.

Please replace paragraph 28 with the following amended paragraph:

[0028] For brevity, the term “aryl” when used in combination with other terms (*e.g.*, aryloxy, arylthioxy, arylalkyl) includes both aryl and heteroaryl rings as defined above. Thus, the term “arylalkyl” is meant to include those radicals in which an aryl group is attached to an alkyl group (*e.g.*, benzyl, phenethyl, pyridylmethyl and the like) including those alkyl groups in which a carbon atom (*e.g.*, a methylene group) has been replaced by, ~~for example,~~ an oxygen atom (*e.g.*, phenoxymethyl, 2-pyridyloxymethyl, 3-(1-naphthyloxy)propyl, and the like), with the proviso that the carbon atom is not a radical.

Please replace paragraph 50 with the following amended paragraph:

~~{0001}~~ [0050] In Formula I, R<sup>4</sup> is a functional group including, but not limited to, C<sub>1-4</sub>alkyl, C<sub>3-8</sub>cycloalkyl, hydroxy-C<sub>1-4</sub>alkyl, aryl-C<sub>0-3</sub>alkyl, substituted with 0-2 R<sup>4a</sup> groups, cyclohexylmethyl, and heterocyclo-C<sub>0-2</sub>alkyl, optionally substituted with C<sub>1-4</sub>alkyl. Each R<sup>4a</sup> group is independently selected and is a functional group including, but not limited to, hydrogen, halogen, C<sub>1-4</sub>alkyl, C<sub>1-4</sub>alkoxy and aryl, or if R<sup>4a</sup> groups are present and if the two R<sup>4a</sup> groups are on adjacent ring atoms, they are optionally taken together to form -O-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>1-2</sub>-O-;